

11-1-1991

Labor Market Digest, November 1991

Maine Bureau of Employment Security

Maine Division of Manpower Research

Maine Labor Market Research

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BUREAU OF EMPLOYMENT SECURITY
Division of Economic Analysis and Research

**LABOR MARKET
DIGEST**

November 1991

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The Labor Market Information Newsletter on Maine Economic Activity

Maine Department of Labor Releases 1990 Economic Handbook

State Labor Commissioner Charles A. Morrison announced the release of the *The Maine Employment and Earnings Statistical Handbook - 1990*, which contains detailed employment, earnings, labor force, and related information regarding selected economic activities of the State and substate areas. This publication is produced annually by the Division of Economic Analysis and Research.

The primary purpose of the *Handbook* is to help meet the labor market information needs of businesses, labor organizations, educational institutions, public and private researchers, governments, and others interested in the Maine economy.

The *Handbook*, now in its tenth year of publication, provides comprehensive monthly labor statistics for the state, counties, and labor market areas; employment figures by detailed industrial breakout; hours and earnings by industry for the state and major labor market areas; covered employment and wages for the state and counties; key unemployment insurance program statistics, including claims, payments, and tax rates; characteristics of applicants and services provided by the Maine Job Service; and definitions of labor market and industrial terms.

The report shows, for example, that Maine's civilian labor force increased by 19,000 to a total of 635,000 during 1990. While the num-

ber of Maine residents with jobs rose to 603,000, the number unemployed increased to 33,000—up 8,000 from 1989.

During 1990, 3,600 jobs were lost in manufacturing industries. While employment in most manufacturing industries declined between 1989 and 1990, some industries remained stable—such as furniture and fixtures, apparel, printing and publishing, and chemicals and allied products. A few industries—transportation equipment, food and kindred products, and scientific instruments and related products—recorded some job gains.

The number of jobs in nonmanufacturing dropped by 3,300 in 1990, with the largest losses registered by construction and retail trade.

The report shows that the average weekly wage in Maine increased over the course of the year, from \$362.67 in 1989 to \$381.15 in 1990. Also, the average number of weeks Maine people collected unemployment benefits rose from 10.9 in 1989 to 13.0 in 1990.

The *1990 Handbook* is available at \$9.50 per copy and may be obtained by contacting the Maine Department of Labor, Bureau of Employment Security, Division of Economic Analysis and Research, 20 Union Street, Augusta, ME 04330-6826, telephone (207) 289-2271.

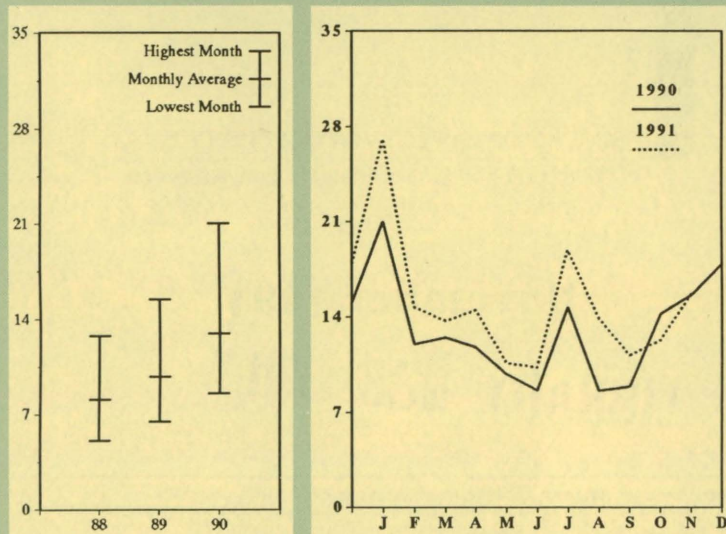
Labor Market Information Services



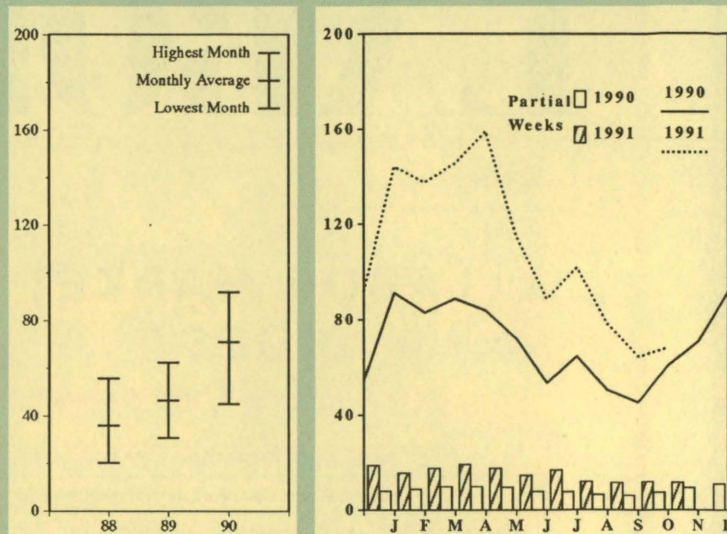
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UI Initial Claims in Thousands



UI Intrastate Weeks Claimed in Thousands



MULTIPLE JOBHOLDING UNCHANGED IN MAY 1991

An estimated 7.2 million persons worked at more than one job in May 1991, the U.S. Department of Labor's Bureau of Labor Statistics reported. Their number was virtually the same as in May 1989, the last time dual jobholders had been counted. The multiple jobholding rate—the proportion of all employed persons with two or more jobs—was 6.2 percent, also the same as in 1989.

Multiple jobholding escalated rapidly during the 1980s, but with the U.S. economy having entered a recession in July 1990 and total employment having fallen considerably in the subsequent months, the lack of growth in dual jobholding from May 1989 to May 1991 is not surprising. During prior recessions, the incidence of moonlighting had either declined or remained about unchanged, as employment cutbacks make it harder to hold onto two jobs or to obtain a second job in the first place.

The data on multiple jobholders are obtained through special questions asked periodically in the Current Population Survey (CPS), the monthly survey of households which provides the basic labor force and unemployment data for the nation. Some of the key findings from the May 1991 survey are as follows:

- * The number of multiple jobholders was virtually the same in 1991 as in 1989. Their number had increased from 4.0 million to 7.2 million

between 1976 and 1989, with the multiple jobholding rate rising from 4.5 to 6.2 percent. Earlier in the 1970s, there had been no trend in the number of moonlighters.

- * The number of women holding more than one job (3.1 million) and the female multiple jobholding rate (5.9 percent) also were unchanged from 1989. Over the past two decades, the number of women holding more than one job has increased nearly fivefold and the proportion of all multiple jobholders who were women has risen from 16 to 44 percent. The rate for men was unchanged at 6.4 percent in May 1991; it had held at around 6 percent since the early 1970s before increasing in 1989.
- * The highest rates of multiple jobholding continued to be among men and women 35 to 44 years of age—7.2 and 6.6 percent, respectively. Among men, those who were married were still the most likely to work at more than one job, while married women were somewhat less likely to do so than were women without a spouse. Widowed, divorced, or separated women had a very high rate of multiple jobholding—7.4 percent.

(continued on page 6)



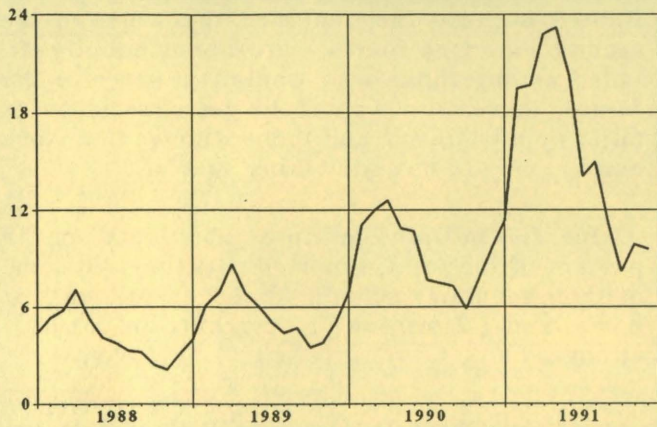
Selected Employment Security Activities



Unemployment Insurance Benefit Payments

in Millions

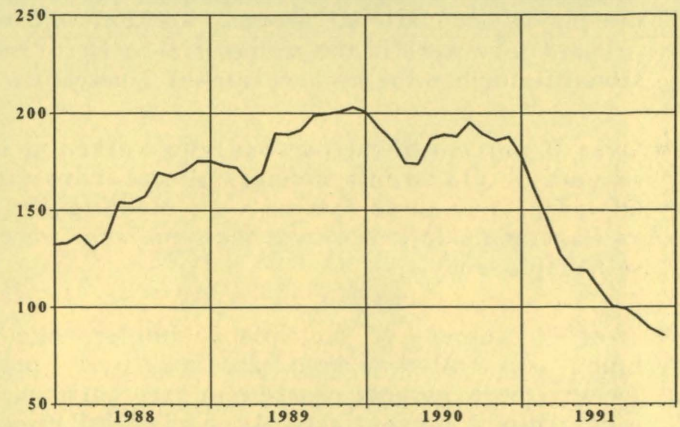
(Total includes Maine's Portion of Extended Benefits)



Unemployment Compensation Fund Balance

in Millions

(End of Month)



Earnings and Workweek of Production Workers in Manufacturing Industries

AREA AND INDUSTRY	AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS			AVERAGE WEEKLY HOURS			AVERAGE HOURLY EARNINGS			ANNUAL AVERAGE HOURLY EARNINGS		
	This Month	Last Month	Year Ago	This Month	Last Month	Year Ago	This Month	Last Month	Year Ago	1988	1989	1990
STATEWIDE												
Manufacturing-----	\$453.29	\$448.44	\$433.13	40.4	40.4	39.7	\$11.22	\$11.10	\$10.91	\$9.31	\$9.89	\$10.58
Durable Goods-----	441.16	448.11	411.48	41.0	41.3	40.5	10.76	10.85	10.16	9.00	9.59	10.20
Lumber and Wood Products-----	380.89	379.47	372.30	41.0	41.7	40.6	9.29	9.10	9.17	8.60	8.85	9.10
Primary and Fabricated Metals-----	443.31	469.80	416.36	42.1	45.0	40.7	10.53	10.44	10.23	8.79	9.31	9.98
Industrial Machinery and Equipment-----	520.83	558.52	474.66	41.6	42.7	40.5	12.52	13.08	11.72	9.49	11.03	11.63
Electronic and Other Electric Equipment--	364.01	363.47	350.84	37.8	36.9	35.8	9.63	9.85	9.80	8.51	9.02	9.69
Transportation Equipment-----	541.45	549.93	482.16	42.4	42.4	42.0	12.77	12.97	11.48	9.82	10.80	11.68
Other Durable Goods-----	361.74	364.21	346.66	41.2	41.2	44.5	8.78	8.84	7.79	7.43	7.80	8.11
Nondurable Goods-----	463.60	449.40	451.24	40.0	39.7	38.9	11.59	11.32	11.60	9.60	10.16	10.93
Food and Kindred Products-----	293.60	314.16	307.88	33.1	35.7	34.4	8.87	8.80	8.95	7.30	8.01	8.56
Textile Mill Products-----	362.15	364.49	340.75	40.6	41.0	36.6	8.92	8.89	9.31	7.66	8.22	8.82
Apparel and Other Textile Products-----	255.94	257.40	282.32	35.4	36.0	38.1	7.23	7.15	7.41	6.43	7.04	7.38
Paper and Allied Products-----	722.80	678.65	705.52	44.1	42.1	44.4	16.39	16.12	15.89	13.93	14.51	15.16
Leather and Leather Products-----	299.54	294.14	257.13	38.6	38.4	33.7	7.76	7.66	7.63	6.59	6.92	7.44
Other Nondurable Goods-----	386.89	386.51	392.50	39.6	39.4	38.9	9.77	9.81	10.09	8.62	9.10	9.62
PORTLAND MSA												
Manufacturing-----	395.52	406.77	401.25	38.4	39.0	37.5	10.30	10.43	10.70	9.58	10.53	10.63
LEWISTON-AUBURN MSA												
Manufacturing-----	392.40	381.92	370.18	41.7	41.2	38.4	9.41	9.27	9.64	8.08	8.50	9.26

Female Labor Force in Maine in Thousands

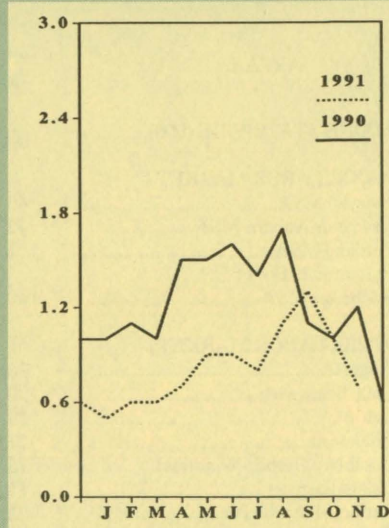
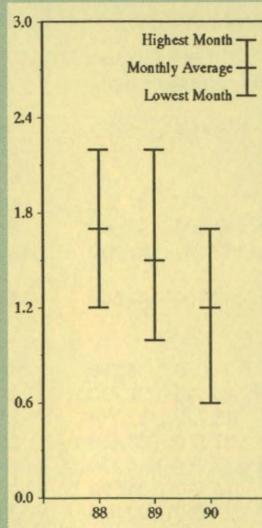
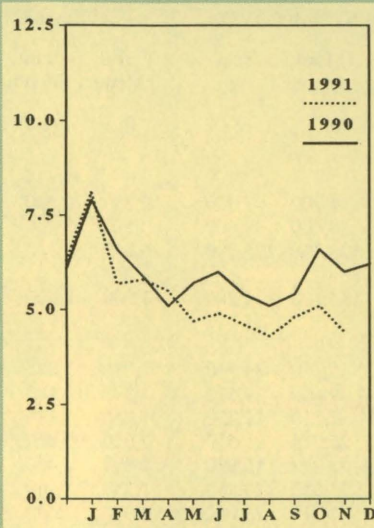
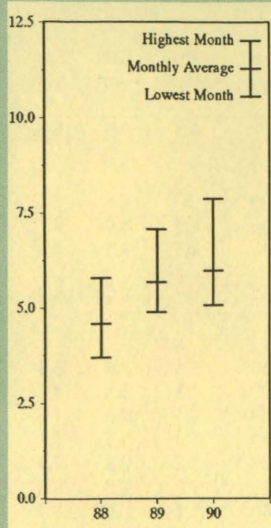
ITEM ^{1/}	This Month	Last Month	Year Ago
Labor Force	295.7	293.1	297.9
Unemployment (Percent)	20.2	14.9	17.1
Resident Employed	275.5	278.2	280.8

U.S. Consumer Price Index

BASE PERIOD (1982-1984 = 100) All Items (CPI-U)	This Month	Last Month	Year Ago	Last Dec.
	137.8	137.4	133.8	133.8
Percent Change for Past Month			+0.3%	
Percent Change from Last December			+3.0%	
Percent Change from 12 Months Ago			+3.0%	

^{1/} Current figures preliminary; last month and year ago figures revised.
Source: Female labor force estimates are developed by, and solely the responsibility of, the Maine Bureau of Employment Security.

New Applications For Work in Thousands



Nonfarm Wage and Salary Employment by Place of Work (in Thousands)

ITEM	STATEWIDE			PORTLAND MSA			LEWISTON-AUBURN MSA		
	This Month	Last Month	Year Ago	This Month	Last Month	Year Ago	This Month	Last Month	Year Ago
Nonfarm Wage and Salary Employment 1/-----	518.1	524.0	535.1	125.2	124.6	130.0	38.6	38.6	40.3
Goods Producing-----	119.4	121.2	127.9	20.7	21.1	21.8	9.6	9.9	10.3
Construction and Mining-----	23.1	24.8	28.2	4.8	5.3	6.0	1.6	1.8	2.0
Building Construction-----	7.2	7.5	9.0	0.9	1.0	1.6	n/a	n/a	n/a
Special Trade Contractors-----	12.2	13.1	14.7	3.3	3.7	3.9	n/a	n/a	n/a
Manufacturing-----	96.3	96.4	99.7	15.9	15.8	15.8	8.0	8.1	8.3
Durable Goods-----	42.9	43.3	46.6	7.5	7.1	7.1	2.2	2.2	2.2
Lumber and Wood Products-----	10.1	10.3	11.3	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
Primary and Fabricated Metals-----	3.0	3.1	3.5	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
Industrial Machinery and Equipment-----	4.4	4.3	4.7	1.6	1.6	1.7	n/a	n/a	n/a
Electronic and Other Electric Equipment-----	7.6	7.7	7.6	2.4	2.5	2.7	n/a	n/a	n/a
Transportation Equipment-----	13.3	13.5	14.9	(d)	(d)	(d)	n/a	n/a	n/a
Other Durable Goods 2/-----	4.5	4.4	4.6	3.5	3.0	2.7	n/a	n/a	n/a
Nondurable Goods-----	53.4	53.1	53.1	8.4	8.7	8.7	5.8	5.9	6.1
Food and Kindred Products-----	7.1	7.0	6.5	2.1	2.1	2.2	n/a	n/a	n/a
Textile Mill Products-----	5.7	5.5	5.2	(d)	(d)	(d)	n/a	n/a	n/a
Apparel and Other Textile Products-----	2.8	2.8	3.0	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
Paper and Allied Products-----	17.8	17.4	17.5	(d)	(d)	(d)	n/a	n/a	n/a
Printing and Publishing-----	5.4	5.4	5.8	1.4	1.5	1.7	n/a	n/a	n/a
Rubber and Miscellaneous Plastic Products-----	3.3	3.4	3.5	n/a	n/a	n/a	1.1	1.0	1.3
Leather and Leather Products-----	9.9	10.1	10.2	1.4	1.5	1.5	1.6	1.8	1.6
Footwear (except Rubber)-----	8.2	8.4	8.6	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
Other Nondurable Goods 3/-----	1.4	1.5	1.4	3.5	3.6	3.3	3.1	3.1	3.2
Service Producing-----	398.7	402.8	407.2	104.5	103.5	108.2	29.0	28.7	30.0
Transportation and Public Utilities-----	21.5	21.8	22.1	6.1	6.9	6.6	1.4	1.3	1.4
Wholesale Trade-----	22.9	23.3	25.2	9.0	9.0	9.3	2.0	2.1	2.3
Retail Trade-----	104.8	106.5	108.4	26.7	25.4	30.8	8.7	8.2	8.9
Food Stores-----	18.3	18.8	19.3	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
Eating and Drinking Places-----	32.4	34.5	31.9	6.8	7.2	8.0	n/a	n/a	n/a
Finance, Insurance and Real Estate-----	25.0	25.1	24.9	12.7	12.6	12.3	2.0	2.1	2.3
Banking-----	9.8	9.9	10.1	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
Insurance Carriers, Brokers and Agents-----	10.9	10.9	10.7	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
Services-----	125.7	128.9	128.1	33.4	33.2	33.0	10.7	10.8	10.7
Hotels and Other Lodging Places-----	7.1	9.5	7.6	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
Business Services-----	14.2	14.8	14.9	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
Health Services-----	45.3	45.5	44.8	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
Federal Government-----	17.9	17.9	18.4	1.9	1.9	1.8	0.3	0.3	0.3
State and Local Government 4/-----	80.9	79.3	80.1	14.7	14.5	14.4	3.9	3.9	4.1
Involved in Labor-Management Disputes-----	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0

1/ Employment figures relate to full- and part-time wage and salary workers in pay periods including the 12th of the month. Domestic workers in private households, proprietors, self-employed, and unpaid family workers are excluded. 2/ Includes Standard Industrial Classification (SIC) codes: Statewide - 25, 32, 38, 39; Portland - 24, 25, 32, 33, 34, 37, 38, 39. 3/ Includes SIC codes: Statewide - 28, 29; Portland - 20, 22, 23, 26, 30; Lewiston - 20, 22, 23, 26, 27. 4/ Regular teachers are included in summer months whether or not specifically paid in those months. n/a - data not available in sufficient detail for publication. * Less than 50. (d) Nondisclosure item. Source: Nonfarm wage and salary employment by place of work and earnings, and workweek of production workers in manufacturing industries are developed by the Maine Bureau of Employment Security in cooperation with the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics.

Labor Force, Employment and Unemployment

AREA 1/	LABOR FORCE 2/			RESIDENT EMPLOYED			UNEMPLOYMENT Number			UNEMPLOYMENT Percent of Labor Force		
	This Month	Last Month	Year Ago	This Month	Last Month	Year Ago	This Month	Last Month	Year Ago	This Month	Last Month	Year Ago
MAINE-STATEWIDE (000).....	630.1	641.3	632.2	590.2	605.1	589.5	39.8	36.1	42.7	6.3	5.6	6.8
MAJOR LABOR MARKETS												
Bangor MSA.....	46,900	47,000	46,500	44,600	44,700	43,900	2,300	2,300	2,600	5.0	4.8	5.5
Lewiston-Auburn MSA.....	42,700	43,100	43,600	39,200	39,600	39,600	3,500	3,400	4,000	8.3	8.0	9.1
Portland MSA.....	131,800	132,100	131,800	125,800	126,300	125,700	6,000	5,700	6,000	4.5	4.3	4.6
Portsmouth-Dover Rochester MSA.....	140,500	139,700	141,600	132,700	133,100	134,200	7,800	6,600	7,400	5.5	4.7	5.2
OTHER LABOR MARKETS												
Augusta.....	36,640	36,980	36,280	34,610	35,150	34,340	2,030	1,830	1,930	5.5	4.9	5.3
Bath-Brunswick.....	30,280	30,840	30,850	28,980	29,660	29,550	1,300	1,180	1,300	4.3	3.8	4.2
Belfast.....	13,080	13,270	12,770	11,840	12,110	11,290	1,250	1,170	1,480	9.5	8.8	11.6
Biddeford.....	27,080	27,570	28,610	25,070	25,770	26,560	2,020	1,800	2,050	7.4	6.5	7.2
Boothbay Harbor-Wiscasset.....	15,720	17,750	16,810	14,890	17,290	15,990	830	460	820	5.3	2.6	4.9
Calais-Eastport.....	15,620	15,490	15,090	14,390	14,330	13,860	1,230	1,160	1,230	7.9	7.5	8.2
Caribou-Presque Isle.....	22,790	23,250	22,010	20,710	21,710	20,050	2,080	1,540	1,960	9.1	6.6	8.9
Central Penobscot.....	3,410	3,360	3,270	3,160	3,120	3,000	250	240	270	7.4	7.1	8.3
Dover-Foxcroft.....	7,400	7,450	7,200	6,870	6,900	6,670	530	550	530	7.1	7.4	7.4
Ellsworth.....	26,070	27,820	26,190	24,300	26,720	24,380	1,770	1,110	1,810	6.8	4.0	6.9
Farmington.....	13,210	13,570	13,720	12,200	12,550	12,700	1,000	1,010	1,020	7.6	7.5	7.4
Fort Kent-Allagash.....	5,540	5,790	5,650	5,090	5,390	5,170	450	400	490	8.1	6.9	8.6
Greenville.....	1,400	1,420	1,380	1,270	1,360	1,270	120	60	120	8.7	4.5	8.3
Houlton.....	6,660	7,040	6,620	6,360	6,730	6,260	300	310	360	4.5	4.4	5.4
Kittery-York 3/.....	30,100	30,060	29,890	29,020	29,350	28,780	1,080	710	1,110	3.6	2.3	3.7
Lincoln-Howland.....	5,380	5,500	5,460	4,940	5,020	5,000	450	480	460	8.3	8.7	8.5
Livermore Falls.....	5,890	6,060	5,130	5,440	5,610	4,620	440	450	510	7.5	7.4	9.9
Madawaska-Van Buren.....	4,020	4,250	4,040	3,710	3,940	3,610	300	310	420	7.5	7.2	10.5
Millinocket-East Millinocket.....	4,030	4,200	4,250	3,710	3,820	3,920	320	380	330	8.0	8.9	7.7
Norway-Paris.....	11,560	11,930	11,690	10,550	11,000	10,380	1,010	930	1,300	8.7	7.8	11.2
Patten-Island Falls.....	2,520	2,700	2,440	2,290	2,500	2,220	230	200	230	9.0	7.6	9.2
Rockland.....	19,680	20,530	19,810	18,640	19,440	18,100	1,040	1,090	1,720	5.3	5.3	8.7
Rumford.....	8,760	8,880	9,030	7,970	8,150	8,050	790	730	980	9.0	8.2	10.9
Sanford.....	16,640	16,620	17,000	15,330	15,410	15,420	1,310	1,210	1,590	7.9	7.3	9.3
Sebago Lakes Region.....	12,990	13,980	12,410	12,160	13,210	11,540	820	770	870	6.3	5.5	7.0
Skowhegan.....	24,280	24,710	24,410	22,010	22,640	22,190	2,270	2,070	2,220	9.3	8.4	9.1
Southwest Penobscot.....	10,710	10,930	11,430	9,610	9,910	10,020	1,100	1,030	1,410	10.3	9.4	12.3
Waterville.....	27,220	27,250	27,030	25,520	25,720	25,410	1,700	1,540	1,630	6.3	5.6	6.0
OTHER NEW ENGLAND STATES (000)												
Connecticut.....	n/a	1,798.4	1,774.5	n/a	1,690.8	1,689.7	n/a	107.6	84.8	n/a	6.0	4.8
Massachusetts.....	3,132.0	3,132.0	3,107.8	2,882.0	2,874.0	2,903.1	250.0	258.0	204.6	8.0	8.2	6.6
New Hampshire.....	622.5	624.5	632.5	579.2	583.2	591.2	43.4	41.3	41.3	7.0	6.6	6.5
Rhode Island.....	506.2	508.1	512.1	462.5	462.3	479.5	43.8	45.8	32.6	8.7	9.0	6.4
Vermont.....	313.5	310.7	306.5	296.1	296.8	288.2	17.5	13.9	18.4	5.6	4.5	6.0
NEW ENGLAND STATES (000)----	n/a	7,015.0	6,965.6	n/a	6,512.2	6,541.2	n/a	502.7	424.4	n/a	7.2	6.1
UNITED STATES (000)-----	125,396	125,568	124,821	117,110	117,555	117,611	8,286	8,013	7,211	6.6	6.4	5.8

Footnotes

- 1/ Labor force, employment, and unemployment data for all areas are by place of residence and are not seasonally adjusted. Estimates made independently for each labor market area have been benchmarked to and extrapolated from the Current Population Survey estimates for the state. All data exclude members of the Armed Forces. Data are rounded for publishing purposes. Employment and unemployment may not add to labor force due to rounding. MSA - Metropolitan Statistical Area. n/a indicates that the information was not available at the time of printing.
- 2/ Current figures preliminary; last month and year ago figures revised.
- 3/ Kittery-York is the eight-town Maine portion of the Portsmouth-Dover-Rochester MSA which includes towns in both Maine and New Hampshire.

Source: These data are developed by the Maine Bureau of Employment Security in cooperation with the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics.

Mid-Month Insured Unemployment

ITEM	STATEWIDE			PORTLAND MSA			LEWISTON-AUBURN MSA		
	This Month	Last Month	Year Ago	This Month	Last Month	Year Ago	This Month	Last Month	Year Ago
Number of continued-week claimants*	14,313	12,642	15,667	2,297	2,196	2,283	1,262	1,287	1,455

Continued-week claimants are less partials for week including the 12th of the month.

(continued from page 2)

- * Workers whose primary jobs were in public administration and in the services industry continued to have the highest multiple jobholding rates—9.3 and 7.7 percent, respectively. Among the major occupational groups, workers whose primary jobs were in the managerial and professional fields had the highest rate—7.3 percent.
 - * Over 90 percent of the persons who worked at a second job did so in a nonagricultural industry. Of these, over three-fourths were moonlighting as wage and salary workers; the remainder were self-employed.
 - * Over 70 percent of multiple jobholders combined one full-time and one part-time job. Twenty-three percent worked at two part-time jobs, while 4 percent actually worked full time on two jobs. Women were much more likely than men to work at multiple part-time jobs.
- * About 40 percent of the dual jobholders reported that they worked at more than one job in order to meet regular expenses or pay off debts, while 16 percent indicated that they moonlighted because they enjoyed the work on the second job. One-fourth were about equally divided among those who wanted to save for the future, those who wanted to get experience or build up a business, and those who wanted some extra money to buy something special.
 - * About 2.7 million multiple jobholders, or 38 percent of the total, reported that they did some of their regularly scheduled second job work at home, and 1.2 million (16 percent) did all of it at home.

Excerpted from "Multiple Jobholding Unchanged in May 1991," U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, October 28, 1991.

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The Maine Bureau of Employment Security is affiliated with the U.S. Employment and Training Administration and is a Federal-State Statistical Program Cooperative Representative of the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics.

Published under Appropriation No. 013-12A-2627-602

MAINE DEPARTMENT OF
LABOR

20 Union Street - Augusta, Maine 04330-6826

BUREAU OF EMPLOYMENT SECURITY

Division of Economic Analysis and Research

Labor Market Digest

November 1991



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